Corn Follows but Closes Only a Shade Better-Onts Quiet and Steady-Hog Products

Fair Transactions in & Few Specialties-Prices Slightly Lower.

Firmer Upon Fair Business.

NEW YORK, April 5.-Money on call was easy, ranging from 3 to 4 per cent., the last loan being made at 312, closing offered at 3 per cent 7.7

Prime mercantile paper, 5@712 per cent. Sterling exchange quiet and steady at \$4.84% for sixty-day bills and \$4.87 for

The total sales of stocks to-day were 82,228 shares, including the following: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 10,915; Louisville & Nashville, 1,550; Missouri Pacific, 1,515; Reading, 3,700; Richmond & West Point, 4,948; St. Paul, 5,712; Union Pacific, 3,800;

The stock market to-day was again a very limited affair, and outside of a few specialliar to themselves, there was no movement whatever. The collapse of the suit against the Chicago Gas Trust furnished a little life to that stock, and, after opening up 34, at 4612, it reacted a fraction, but afterward rose to a shade above its opening price. The "shorts" covered rather freely, but there was little demand for the stock in other directions. Lackawanna early loomed into prominence and advanced a fraction under the impression that a squeeze of the "shorts" might be attempted, but the latter stock reacted and closed at Thursday's prices. Richmond & West Point was still influenced by the late acquisition of the Erlanger roads by the East Tennessee, and occupied a prominent position in the early portion of the session, but became quiet, and later reacted with the remainder of the list. Among the specialties the only marked movement was ties, which were affected by influences pecufrom 10634 to 10814 on very light trading and for no apparent reason. The bank statement was expected to show a decrease in the aurplas reserve, but the actual decrease was much beyond the expectations, and the life and strength were taken out of the market by the exhibit. The movements in the general list were confined, as a rule, to less than 12 per cent. and the dealings presented no feature whatever, though a strong tone prevailed in the first hour, giving place to weakness later on. The close was dull and barely steady at about opening prices, which were generally lower than Thursday's figures.

Thursday's figures.

Railroad bonds were quite active, and though a firm tone was shown in most of the list the final changes are generally of little importance. The sales of all issues reached \$294,500, with Atchison issues and the new Chesapeake & Ohio issues most prominent. The sales of bonds for the week were \$6,666,000, against \$5,947,000 for last week.

Government bonds were dull and steady.

Closing quotations were: Four per ct. reg.... 122
Four per ct. coup. 122
Four and <sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub>s reg... 103<sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub>
Four and <sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub>s coup. 103<sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub>
Four and <sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub>s coup. 103<sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub>
Pacific 6s of '95... 116
Louisians st'd 4s... 95<sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub>
Missouri 6s..... 100
Lake Erie & West... 17<sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub>
Lake Erie & West... 17<sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub>
Lake Erie & West... 17<sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub> enn. new set 6s...108 L. E. & W. pref.... 645s enn. new set 5s...101 Lake Shore.......1073s intual Union 6s...103 Michigan Centras... 9834 8t. L. & I. M.gen 5s. 8812 O. & Mississippi... 1934 St. L. & S. F. gen. m. 110 O. & M. pref..... 83
Adams Express... 150 Peoria, D. & E..... 23
Alton & T. H. ..... 40 Pittsburg..... 15412
Pullman Palsee... 19012 ittsburg......1541<sub>9</sub> uliman Palace...1901<sub>9</sub> American Express1144 U. S. Express..... 86
Ches. & Ohio...... 234
C. & O. pref. 1sts... 60
C. & O. pref. 2ds... 394
Chicago & Aiton... 129
Western Union.... 824

3,480,100 1,144,300 1,859,300

The bank statement shows the following

The banks now hold \$1,442,475 in excess of the 25 per cent, rule NEW YORK, April 5 .- Bar silver, 953c.

AT NEW YORK.

Ruling Prices in Produce at the Seaboard's Commercial Metropolis. NEW YORK, April 5 .- Flour-Receipts,

\$1,009 packages; exports, 365 brls, 9,948 sacks. The market was steady and dull. Sales, 14,150 brls. Corn-meal quiet; yellow Western, \$2.10@2.45. Wheat-Receipts, 19,800 bu; exports, 21,000

Pu; sales, 3,440,000 bu futures, 13,000 bu spot. The spot market was stronger, with options dull; No. 2 red, 8734@877sc in elevator, 8938@891ge affoat, 8838@0014c f. o. b.; steamer No. 2 red, 84c; No. 3 red, 8312@ Mc; steamer No. 3 red, 7412c; ungraded red, 8434@881ge; No. 1 Northern, 961ge; No. 1 hard, 9814@9812c. Options were fairly ers buying, as also were local traders; No. 2 red, April, closing at 8734c; May, 87 7/16@ 88c, closing at 877gc; June, 87@87 9/16c, closing at 871ge; July, 86@863se, closing at 863gc; August, 843g@85c, closing at 85c; September closing at 8514c; December, 8718

@875sc, closing at 875sc. Rye strong; Western, 55@571gc. Barley Arm; Western, 45@62c; Canada, 60@70c. Bariey malt quiet; Canada, 75@87120 Corn—Receipts, 80,356 bu; exports, 77,605 bu; sales, 960,000 bu futures, 109,000 bu bu: sales, 960,000 bu futures, 109,000 bu spot. The spot market was dull and atronger; No. 2, 38@381sc in elevator, 391s@891sc affoat; ungraded mixed, 3412@40c; ateamer mixed, 375s@39c; No. 2 white, 401sc; No. 3, 36c. Options were moderately active, 1s@3sc up and firm; April, 381s@381sc, closing at 381sc; May, 38 5/16@38 9-16c, closing at 381sc; June, 381s@385sc, closing at 385sc; July, 395/16@391sc, closing at 393sc.

Outs—Receipts, 284,000 bu; exports, 25,308 bu; sales, 195,000 bu futures and 89,000 bu spot. The spot market was stronger but

spot. The spot market was stronger but niet. Options were quiet and firmer; April, 29 8/16@293sc, closing at 293sc; May, 8 3/16@283sc, closing at 283sc; June, 277s@25, closing at 28c; spot No. 2 white, 3214@25, closing at 28c; spot No. 2 white, 3214@25, mixed Western, 2712@32c; white Western, 32@37c; No. 2 Chicago, 3012c.

Hay firm, with light receipts; shipping, 35@40c; good to choice, 70@90c. Hops easy

Coffee—Exchange closed to-day; no trading; spot Rio dull and unchanged; fair cargoes, 2012c; No. 7 flat bean, 19c. Sugar— Raw quiet and steady: sales, 5,300 bags of centrifugals, 96 test, at 3c, c, and f., and 559 hhds and 250 bags of muscovado, 87 test, at 45sc; refined quiet and steady, Molasses—Foreign steady; a cargo of Unba sold at 21c for 50 test; New Orleans steady; common to fancy, 31@45c. Rice firm and active; domestic, 41c@61cc; Japan 43c@51cc mestic, 412@612c; Japan, 434@512c.

Cotton-seed oil firm; crude, 28@2812c; yellow, 3312@34c. Tallow steady; city (82 for packages), 412c. Rosin strong but quiet;

rained, common to good, \$1.17@1.2212.
Eggs easy, with a fair demand; Western, ork firm; mess. old. \$11@11.25; mess, new. 811.75@12.25; extra prime, \$9.50@10. Cut meats strong and in good demand; pickled bellies, 518@53sc; pickled shoulders, 514c; pickled hams, 914@54c. Middles firm; short clear, 6c. Lard casier and dull; Western atom 6.45c. Options—Sales, 1,000 tierces; Inter 6.56@6.57c. clearing at 6.50c. high resistant clears. dy, 6.56@6.57c, closing at 6.56c bid; April, 4c; May, 6.43c bid; June, 6.50c; August, 3c; September, 6.70c; October, 6.73c. Butter quiet and irregular; Western dairy,

Western factory, 412@16c; Elgin, 2212@28c. Cheese fairly active and firm; Western,

DING AT CHICAGO.

Wheat Active and Higher-Corn a Shade Betats Steady-Hog Products Firmer. TCAGO, April 5 .- Trading in wheat was active and a strong feeling was ded. The market was governed wholly

Eastern millers. The market opened about the same as Thursday's clesing, ruled tirm. May advancing I've and July barely ic, receied some and closed at 19c higher for May and 3sc for July. Early in the season attention seemed to be centered in May, and July sold at 13t discount from May prices, but later July was the most sought a fter and that future advanced to within 14t of May. The principal factor, and the one reports received, which still point to a reduction in yield of the next crop. Corn was fairly active the greater part of the session, with the feeling rather firm, though the undertone was exceedingly nervous, and it took very little to start prices up or (down. The market opened active, with an issue rone, but there was very good buy-put and when wheat started up corn, and whe

|Openig. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. 79% 791<sub>2</sub> 781<sub>4</sub> 297<sub>8</sub> 307<sub>8</sub> 321<sub>8</sub> 223<sub>8</sub> 221<sub>8</sub> \$10.55 10.65 10.75 801<sub>2</sub> 805<sub>8</sub> 791<sub>4</sub> 30 31 321<sub>4</sub> 221<sub>2</sub> 22 221<sub>4</sub> 810.65 79 \\
79 \\
79 \\
79 \\
79 \\
81 \\
29 \\
30 \\
31 \\
22 \\
21 \\
22 \\
\$10.55 Wheat-May. Corn-April ... July.... Oats-May... Pork-May. \$10.6219 10.72<sup>1</sup>2 10.85 10.65 10.75 6.17<sup>1</sup>2 6.22<sup>1</sup>2 6.30 6.15 6.20 6.25 5.15

ter stock reacted and closed at Thursday's prices. Richmond & West Point was still influenced by the late acquisition of the Erlanger roads by the East Tennessee, and occupied a prominent position in the early portion of the session, but became quiet, and later reacted with the remainder of the list. Among the specialties the only marked movement was in Manhattan, which suddenly spurted up from 10634 to 10814 on very light trading and for no apparent reason. The bank statetiliers' finished goods, per gal. \$1.02; sugars,

On the Produce Exchange, to-day, the butter market was unchanged. Eggs, 1012c. Receipts—Flour, 22,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 489,000 bu; oats, 292,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, 65,000 bu. Shipments— Flour. 17,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn. 364,000 bu; oats, 192,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, 50,000 bu.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—Wheat—Western firmer; No. 2 winter red, spot and April, 84<sup>1</sup>4<sup>2</sup>84<sup>1</sup>2c; May, 83<sup>3</sup>8<sup>3</sup>83<sup>3</sup>8c; July, 82<sup>1</sup>2c; Corn—Western strong; mixed, spot and April, 37<sup>2</sup>37<sup>1</sup>8c; May, 38<sup>1</sup>2<sup>2</sup>38<sup>3</sup>4c; June, 38<sup>1</sup>8<sup>2</sup>38<sup>3</sup>8c; July, 38<sup>1</sup>2<sup>2</sup>38<sup>3</sup>4c; August, 39<sup>2</sup>39<sup>1</sup>4c; steamer, 35<sup>3</sup>4c. Oats steady; Western white, 29<sup>2</sup>30<sup>1</sup>2c; Western mixed, 27<sup>2</sup>28<sup>1</sup>2c; graded No. 2 white, 30<sup>2</sup>30<sup>1</sup>2c. Rye dull at 55<sup>2</sup>57c. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions steady and unchanged. Butter easy and unchanged. Eggs steady at 14c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 12,844 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 168,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 6,894 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 69,000 bu. Sales, Wheat, 37,000 ba; corn, 145,000 bu. bn; corn, 145,000 bu.

Live Stock. CHICAGO, April 5.—The Drovers' Jour-nal reports: Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, —. The market was steady to strong. Beeves, \$4.60@5; steers, \$3.30@4.35; stockers and feeders, \$2.35@3.90; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1.40@3.30; Texas cattle, \$2.40@

Hogs-Receipts, 8,500; shipments, 4,000 The market was strong. Mixed, \$4.15@ 4.40; heavy, \$4.20@4.47\(\frac{1}{2}\); light, \$4.15@4.35; skips, \$3.30@4. Sheep-Receipts, 1,000; shipments,

The market was strong. Natives, \$3.75@ 6; Western, corn-fed, \$4.50@5.80; Texans, \$3.50@5.30; lambs, \$5@6.95. BUFFALO, April 5.-Cattle-Receipts. car-loads through and I car-load for

Sheep and Lambs—Active and higher; receipts, 9 car-loads through and 15 car-loads for sale. Sheep, choice to extra, \$6.35@ 6.50; good to choice, \$6.10@6.30; common to fair, \$5.85@6.05. Lambs, choice to extra, \$7.25@7.40; good to choice, \$7.15@7.20; common to fair, \$6.50@7.

Hogs—Active: receipts, 28 car-loads through and 10 car-loads for sale. Mediums and heavy, \$4.55@4.60; mixed, \$4.50@4.55; Yorkers, \$4.55; pigs. \$4.25@4.30. KANSAS CITY, April 5.—The Live Stock Indicator reports: Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 1,000. The market was active and strong. Steers, \$3.40@4.60; cows, \$1.80@3.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.60@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,100; shipments, 2,100.
The market was 2½@5c lower. All grades, \$4@4.17½; bulk, \$4.07½@4.10.
Sheep—Receipts, 800; shipments, 1,400.
The market was quiet. Good to choice ambs and muttons, \$3.50@5.40; stockers and

ST. LOUIS. April 5.-Cattle - Receipts. 1,200; shipments, 900, The market was strong. Good to fancy native steers, \$4.30@4.85; fair to good native steers, \$3.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.40@3.50; Texas and Indian steers,

active, 380 58c up and steady, with export- The market was higher. Fair to choice heavy, \$4.20@4.60; packing grades, \$4.10@ 4.25; light, fair to best, \$3.50@4.20. Sheep-Receipts, 1,500; shipments, none. The market was steady. Fair to choice, \$4

> INDIANAPOLIS MARKETS. The Trade of the Week Only Moderate in Its

INDIANAPOLIS, April 5. The volume of trade in the week closing to-day did not reach the expectations of the wholesale men, yet, all things considered, there is little room for complaint, as it seems to be the general belief that as soon as the country roads become solid trade will reach satisfactory proportions. Dry-goods men report their trade ahead of the first week of April, 1889, and the same is true with the boot-and-shoe men, while the grocers have not done as much as they had anticipated. As a rule prices carry a firm tone. The weak tone to certain lines of dry goods has passed off, and indications are that steady prices will prevail for some time to come. Both coffees and sugars, which were a little weak in the early part of the week, have become firm. The weakness did not extend to the Western market. but seemed to be with speculators East entirely. Canned goods and dried fruits are out moving well at steady and firm prices. The provision market is active and prices on several descriptions of hog products are upward in tendency. The packers are doing but little, so high is the price of hogs. Kingan & Co. are not killing more than 4,000 hogs a week. The produce markets have been active the last three days. Apples and cranberries are about off the market. Eggs are weak at 10 cents; receipts large. Arrivals of poultry are quite liberal and prices rule easy. Choice butter is scarce and in good demand. Oranges are firmer and selling well. Lemons easy and in light demand. It has been a busy week with seed men and prices rule firm on all descriptions of seed. Millers say that the outlook for the flour market is more favorable, and prices begin to advance a little. The hide market is active at unchanged

The strong tone to the local market, which has prevailed during the last ten days, was noticeable to-day, and on some grades a slight advance in prices will be noted. The attendance on 'Change is increasing, and the bidding much more spirited. Receipts are improving somewhat, but fall considerably below the demand. Track bids to-day ruled as follows:

prices. Other markets are without feature.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 79@7912c; No. 3 red, prime, brings fancy prices: small receipts, quotable at 74@77c, as to quality; rejected, 65@72c, for fair to prime lots; unmerchant-

Corn-No. 1 white, 31c; No. 2 white, 301gc; No. 3 white, 30c, latter for one color No. 4 white, sales at 2712c on track; No. 2 by local influences, there being a noliday in Europe. Fair outside business was trans
ested, including some buying of futures for the sales at 2/20 on track; No. 2 pellow, 29c; No. 3 yellow, 29c; No. 3 yellow, 29c; No. 4 mixed, 29c; No. 5 mixed ear, 2812c; choice yellow, 29c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 2412 225c; No. 3 white, 2412 225c; No.

GRAIN BAGS—American. \$17; Atlantic, \$18; Franklinville, \$18; Lewistown, 19; On-tario, \$16.50; Stark A, \$21. PRIME CAMBRICS—Manville, 6e; S. S. & PRIME CAMBRICS—Manville, 6c; S. S. & Son, 6c; Masonville, 6c; Garner, 6c.

PRINTS—American fancy, 6<sup>1</sup>2c; Allen's fancy, 6<sup>1</sup>2c; Allen's dark, 6c; Allen's Pink, 6<sup>1</sup>2c; Arnold's, 6<sup>1</sup>2c; Berlin solid colors, 6c; Cocheco, 6<sup>1</sup>2c; Conestoga, 6c; Dunnell's, 6c; Eddystone, 6<sup>1</sup>2c; Hartel, 6c; Harmony, 5<sup>1</sup>2c; Hamilton, 6lec; Greenwich, 5lec; Knickers Hamilton, 612c; Greenwich, 512c; Knicker-bocker, 512c; Mallory pink, 612c; prices on dress styles irregular; depends on pattern.

TICKINGS—Amoskeag ACA, 12<sup>1</sup>2c; Conestoga, BF, 14<sup>1</sup>2c; Conestoga extra, 13<sup>1</sup>2c; Conestoga Gold Medal, 13<sup>1</sup>2c; Conestoga CCA, 12c; Conestoga AA, 10c; Conestoga X, 9c; Pearl River, 12c; Falls OBO, 32-inch, 12<sup>1</sup>2c; Methuen AA, 12<sup>1</sup>2c; Oakland A, 6<sup>1</sup>2c; Swift River, 6<sup>1</sup>2c; York, 32-inch, 12<sup>1</sup>2c; York, 30-inch, 10<sup>1</sup>2c 30-inch, 101<sub>2</sub>c. Alcohol, \$2,22@2.30; asafætida, 15@20c; alum. 4@5c; camphor, 45@50c; cochineal, 50@55c; chloroform, 50@55c; copperas, brls,

50@55c; chloroform, 50@55c; copperas, brls, \$3@3.50; cream tartar, pure, 35@38c; indigo, 80@81c; licorice, Calab, genuine, 30@45c; magnesia,, carb., 2-oz, 25@35c; morphine, P. & W., P oz, \$3.10; madder, 12@14c; oil, castor, P gal, \$1.25@1.30; oil, bergamot, P lb, \$3@3.25; opium, \$4.00@4.10; quinine, P. & W., P oz, 41@46c; balsam copaiba, 75@80c; soap, Castile, Fr., 12@16c; soda, bicarb., 4½@6c; salts, Epsom, 4@5c; sulphur, flour, 4@6c; saltpeter, 8@20c; turpentine, 49@52c; glycerine, 22@26c; iodide potass, \$2.85@3.00; bromide potass, 40@42c; chlorate potash, 25c; borax, 12@14c; cinchonidia, 12@15c, carbolic acid, 45@50c.

OILS—Linseed oil, raw, 63c P gal; boiled.

OILS—Linseed oil, raw, 63c \$\psi\$ gal; boiled, 66c; coal oil, legal test, 94@14c; bank, 40c; best straits, 50c; Labrador, 60c; West Virginia Inbricating, 20@30c; miners'. 65c. Lard Oils, No. 1, 50@55c; do., extra, 65@70c. WHITE LEAD-Pure, 74c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. SWEET POTATOES-Kentucky, \$3@3.50 brl; Jersey, \$4@4.50 ₽ brl. APPLES-Choice, \$4 \$ brl; extra eating.

CABBAGE—New, \$4.25@4.75 \$\psi\$ crate.
ONIONS—Silver skin, \$4 \$\psi\$ brl; Danvers,
\$4.25@4.50 \$\psi\$ brl; onion sets (bottom), \$1.50 @2 1 bu. POTATOES-45@50c ₽ bu; \$1.40@1.50 ₽ brl, n shipping order.

FOREIGN FRUITS. Raisins, California, London layer, new. \$2.75@3 \$\psi\$ box; California, loose, muscatel, 3-crown, \$2@2.25 \$\psi\$ box; Valencia, new, 9@ 10c \$\psi\$ fb; citron, 24@25c \$\psi\$ lb; currants, 6\square 2\text{0}\$ 7\square ft; bananas, \$1.25@2.25 \$\psi\$ bunch. Lemons—Messina, choice, \$3@3.50 \$\psi\$ box; fancy, \$4. Oranges—Florida brights, \$3.25 @3.50; russets, \$3@3.25 \$\psi\$ box; Messinas, \$3@3.25; imperials, \$3.50@3.75; California seedlings, \$3.25@3.50; navel oranges, \$4.50@4.75 \$\psi\$ box. Figs, 12@14c. Prunes—Turkish, new. 6\square new, 612@634c.

SUGARS-Hard, 7@81sc; confectioners' A. 612@7c; off A, 638@612c; coffee A, 614@63sc; white extra C, 618@614c; extra C, 6@61sc; good yellows, 578@6c; fair yellows, 534@ 57sc; common yellows, 55s@53sc.

BEANS—Choice hand-picked navy, \$2@2.10 \$\text{P}\$ bu; medium hand-picked, \$2@2.10. 2.10 \$\P\$ bu; medium hand-picked, \$2\alpha 2.10. Coffees—Ordinary grades, \$19^12\alpha 20^12c; fair, \$20^12\alpha 21^12c; good, \$21^12\alpha 22^12c; prime, \$22^12\alpha 23^12c; strictly prime to choice, \$23^12\alpha 24^12c; fancy green and yellow, \$25^14\alpha 26^14c; old government Java, \$4^12\alpha 35^12c; ordinary Java, \$29^34\alpha 30^34c; imitation Java, \$28^14\alpha 28^12c. Roasted coffees, \$1\$ be packages, \$25^14c; Banner, \$25^14c; Lion, \$25^14c; Gates's Blended Java, \$25^14c; Arbuckle's, \$25^14c.

Dried Beef—9\alpha 10c.

DRIED BEEF-9@10c. SHOT-\$1.15@1.20 \$\psi\$ bag for drop. FLOUR SACKS-No. 1 drab, \(^14\) brl, \$33 \$\psi\$, 000; \(^12\) brl, \$17; lighter weight, \$1 \$\psi\$ 1,000

LEAD-612@7c for pressed bars. RICE-Louisiana. 5@7c. SPICES-Pepper, 19@20c; allspice, 12@15c; cloves, 26@30c; cassia, 10@12c; nutmegs, 80 WOODEN DISHES-Per 100, 1 lb, 20c; 2 lbs, 5c. 3 fbs. 30c: 5 fbs. 40c.

WRAPPING-PAPER-Light-weight straw, 234@3c \$\psi\$ light-weight rag, 234@3c \$\psi\$ light-weight rag No. 1. S. & C., 714 @8c.

TWINE—Hemp, 12@18c # 15; wool, 8@10c;

ax, 20@30c; paper, 18c; jute, 12@15c; cot-MOLASSES AND SYRUPS-New Orleans classes, fair to prime, 35@45c; choice, 45@ Syrups, 28 @ 38c. SALT-in car lots, 87c; small lots, 95c@\$1. WOODENWARE-No. 1 tubs, \$7@7.25; No. 2

tubs, \$6 \$6.25; No. 3 tubs, \$5 @5.25; 3-hoop

pails, \$1.60@1.65; 2-hoop pails, \$1.40@1.45; double washboards, \$2@2.75; common washoards, \$1.40@1.85; clothes pins, 50@85c # LEATHER, HIDES AND TALLOW. LEATHER-Oak sole, 28@33c; hemlock sole, 22@28c; harness, 26@30c; skirting, 30@34c; black bridle, \$\psi \doz., \$50@55; fair bridle, \$60@78 \$\psi \doz.; \text{city kip, \$60@80; French kip, \$85@110; \text{city calf-skins, 60c@\$1; French} calf-skins, \$1@1.80. HIDES-No. 1 G. S. hides, 434c; No. 2 G. S.

SHEEPSKINS-40c@\$1. Tallow-No. 1, 334c; No. 2, 314c. Grease-White, 334c; yellow, 3c; brown,

ides, 312@334c; No. 1 green, 3c; No. 2 green,

HORSE HIDES-\$2. IRON AND STEEL. TINNERS' SUPPLIES-Best brand charcoal tin, 1C, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, \$7; IX, 10x14, 14x 20 and 12x12, \$8.50@9; IC, 14x20, roofing tin, \$5.75; IC, 20x28, \$11.50; block tin, in pigs, 27c; in bars, 29c. Iron—27 B iron, 312c; C iron, 512c; galvanized, 60 per cent. discount. Sheet zinc, 7c. Copper bottoms, 28c. Planished copper, 32c. Solder, 16@18c. Bar iron (rates), 2.10@2.25c; horse-shoe bar. 3c; Norway rail rod, 8c; German-steel plow-slabs, 4c; American drill steel, 10@12c Sanderson tool steel, 16c; tire steel, 3c; spring steel, 5c; horse-shoes, \$\psi\$ keg. \$4.25\top 4.50; mule shoes, \$\psi\$ keg. \$5.25\top 5.50; horse nails, \$\psi\$ box, 8d, \$5; steel nails, 10d and larger, \$2.85; other sizes at the usual

advance; wire nails, \$8. Oil cake, \$23 P ton; oil meal, \$23.

PROVISIONS. JOBBING PRICES-Smoked meats-Sugarcured hams, Primrose brand, 10 lbs average, 12c; 12 hs average, 11c; 15 hs average, 10<sup>1</sup>2c; 17<sup>1</sup>2 lbs average, 10c; 20 lbs average and over, 9<sup>3</sup>4c; skinned hams, 10<sup>3</sup>4c. English-cured breakfast bacon, light or medium, 10<sup>1</sup>2c; English-cured breakfast bacon. Hoosier brand, 8<sup>1</sup>2c; shouldes, 10 to 12 lbs average, 6<sup>1</sup>2c; shoulders, 14 to 16 lbs aver-age, 6<sup>1</sup>4c; California hams, light or medium, cottage hams, 7c; boneless ham, 9c; dried beef hams and knuckle pieces, 9c. Bacon-Clear sides, 28@30 lbs average, 7c;

Clover—Red, choice, 60 fb bu, \$3,25@3,50; prime, \$3@3,25; English, choice, \$3.25@3,40; white, choice, \$6,50@7; alsike, \$6.75@7.50; alfalfa, choice, \$6.75@7.50. Timothy—Choice, 45 fb bu, \$1.55@1.85; strictly prime, \$1.50@1.60. Blue-grass—Fancy, 14 fb bu, \$1.15@1.25; extra clean, \$1.05@1.10. Orchard-grass—Extra clean, \$1.05@1.10. Orchard-grass—Extra clean, 14 fb bu, 95c@\$1.10. Red-top—Choice, 14 fb bu, 50@80c; extra clean, 45@60c. English blue-grass—14 fb bu, \$2.40@2.60. Acme lawn-grass—14 fb bu, \$1.65@1.75. \$1.65@1.75.

PREVALENCE OF LEPROSY. The Disease Is as Old as History, and It Is

Eastern Canada, and has been there ever since. There are two lazarettos still in operation in this vast district. There must have been a leprous strain in this old French blood, or else there must have been a number of undeveloped lepers from the lazaretto districts of France among the emigrants who came over here to settle the Bourbon fiefs in the new world. Because wherever they have gone, since their coming here, the disease has appeared, although in sporadic cases. Thus it has been found among the 'Cajuns' of southeastern Louisiana, the 'Kanueks' of Maine and New Hampshire, and the French communities in Toronto and West Canada. The next appearance of the disease, as far as races are concerned, was among the Scandinavian immigrants, especially those from the marshy districts of Denmark and the sterile northern provinces of Sweden and Norway. It will probably astonish most people to learn that, next to the Sandwich Islands, these two Norse kingdoms have more leaves to the senare mile than have more leprosy to the square mile than any other country on the face of the globe. Out in our part of the West we have a very large proportion of Scandinavians to the population, and of the cases of leprosy found thus far every one has belonged to that na-

"The Sandwich Islander, the coast negro and the Brazilians are likewise afflicted. The first-named, the Hawaii, has the malady in its worst form, the second in its mildest and the last occupies a happy or unhappy medium. The disease in Brazil seems to occur chiefly where there has been an intermingling of the three races-white, red and black. Down there it is divided into two kinds, white leprosy and black leprosy. The former is slow and lethargic, while the latter acts with the rapidity and certainty of a malignant cancer. Latest in time and least numerous is Chinese leprosy, which is like the so-called white' variety of the Amazon. Despite the exaggerations of demagogues, it has never amounted to anything in this country as compared with that of other races. The number of cases stands in about the following ratio. French Canadian, 10; Scandinavian, 412; negro, 4; unclassified, 2; Sandwich Islands, 1; Chinese, 1; Brazilian, 1. As to the danger from the disease it is practically nothing. The malady is contagious in a certain sense. That is to say, if you eat, drink and sleep with a leper for a long time, anywhere from six months to a year, you may contract the disease yourself or you may not. The chances of catching it under these special conditions are not one in a hundred. Of the hundreds of physicians, nurses and attendants in this country and Canada who have treated patients of this class, not one has fallen a victim. The malady seems a disorder of the blood, when the latter has reached its most impover-ished condition. It is hereditary, and usually destroys the family in which it runs after three or four generations. If the race does not become extinct in that period the disease disappears, and apparently for good. There is no reason for apprehension in regard to its spread. The chances of a person having it are less than being struck by lightning, and a hundred times less than having pneumonia or consumption."

LADIES AS SERVANTS. Success of an Experiment Tried in an En-

glish Family. Pall Mall Gazette. It is so often said that the plan of engaging adies as domestic servants does not succeed that it is satisfactory to hear at least of one case where the plan has been tried most satisfactorily by a lady who has a domestic establishment both in London and

The eternal servant question cropping up in a recent conversation with this lady (writes a lady representative). I asked her how the plan of employing educated women of the upper classes as servants had answered. "It has been entirely successful," was the reply, "and my servants are now always ladies. I have one a house-maid, a charming girl, who is the daughter of a medical man, and all of whose male

relations are professional men, and who

does her work as thoroughly and as well as

any ordinary servant could be expected to "Then you do not find that, after the glamor of novelty is worn off, the lady servants begin to find it rather unpleasant to do menial work?" "Not in the least. If they are real ladies-and it is, of course, only in cases where they are that it can succeed—they will know that menial work does not lower them. Of course, I try to avoid giving them so-called 'dirty' work as much as possible. For instance, blacking grates is very unpleasant work, and very ungrateful work, too, for the result is never lasting and never particularly effective. therefore have only grates decorated with tiles as much as possible, and with the smallest part of iron work requiring black-ing. Again, in order to avoid scrubbing. I have the floors covered with a material which only requires wiping. A great many arrangements can be made in this way to make housework less hard and unpleasant.

am sure there would be fewer complaints from and about servants. "At the same time," the lady went on, "I always insist on my servants fulfilling every duty they have undertaken to per-form. If they engage to black my boots they have to do it, and do it regularly and well. But this does not prevent me from having them in my drawing-room after dinner and playing a game of whist or any other game with them. Their lives are, even under the most favorable circumstances, rather monotonous, and where we can put a little color or brightness into them I think it is our duty to do it." "Then do they take their meals with you, "No. as a rule I find that they prefer to take their meals together separately, and as they have to cook and serve the meals this is a more convenient arrange-

and if we, the mistresses, would only spend

a little more thought on these matters, I

ment, and I have not found that they abuse this treatment." A Lake That Never Freezes. Lake Chelan, in eastern Washington, never freezes, although in latitude 480 north. The reason given is that it is so deep and the warm water always rises from the bottom to supplant the cold, which goes down to warm itself. The Indians fish in the lake at all seasons and

A TALENTED PISTOL. It Belongs to a Stranger, Who Told Its Story to the Fairchild House Circle.

Some very entertaining stories of the hunt and the augle had been going around the circle in the Fairchild House reading-room the other evening. Theed Ross, the landlord, had told of a terrible combat he had once with a coon back of Penn Yan, during which the coon ate up one of his boots while he was kicking the animal to death with it. Packy Griswald tempted fate by relating how he once captured a big she salmon trout, in Lake Keuka, and had just laid it in the bottom of the boat, when a still bigger salmon trout, the mate of the she one, sprang into the boat and rescued the one just caught by siezing her by the neck and jumping overboard with her. Other similar evidences of the veracity of the Hammondsport Bureau of Information had been given, when a stranger, who had been a patient listener at the symposium, quietly asked if there were many bear about here. Hammondsport Letter in New York Sun.

who had been a patient listener at the symposium, quietly asked if there were many bear about here.

"Not too many," replied landlord Ross.
"They are not so numerous that people have to carry guns to shoo them away."

"There are a great many bears where I come from," said the stranger. "But there is one less this week than there was last. That one I killed in a very singular manner. I am not a bear-hunter. In fact, I am not any kind of hunter. I do not own a firearm of any kind, except a very valuable pistol. This pistol is an heirloom in my family and is a four-shooter. That is, it is called a four-shooter, but there is nothing certain about it. I have known persons to struggle all day trying to make it shoot just once, without success, and have known the same pistol to go off with all four barrels at once as soon as those persons laid it down and ceased trying to make it shoot. Then I have known this pistol to shoot itself off, one barrel after another, without the slightest provocation. It carries a ball about the size of a potato. That pistol isn't a very safe piece of ordnance, owing to its peculiar temper, but my family think a great deal of it.

"A year ago a man from what we call prover hellow game to my house over der

New York Star.

"There is much ignorance respecting leprosy, and a great deal of nonsense talked about it," said Dr. Charles A. Morris, a Wisconsin Board of Health official. "The popular belief is that it is confined to the Chinese, or comes from the Flowery Kingdom," he continued. "This is absolutely false. It is as old as history, and, though dying out, is still found in many places. It appeared in this country in the sixteenth century among the French settlers of what is now Novia Scotia, New Brunswick, Maine, and lower Eastern Canada, and has been there with tears in my eyes not to go out after bear with that pistol. I told him that the chances were all in favor of the bear taking him and eating him up before he could induce the pistol to go off, and then I would never get the valued relic back; but he insisted, so that at last I told my wife to get him the pistol, and I went over in the next lot while it was being delivered to him.
"He went away, and I didn't hear anything from him for a week. Then he came back, looking very downbearted. "'Colonel,' says he, 'I won't be able to re-turn your pistol, but if it ever goes off that

bear is a goner.' Then he went on to tell me how he and his friend went out after the bear. They came across it in the woods, and the man's friend got behind a log and began firing at it. The bear stood it for a while, and then made a break for the man from Popover hollow, who had been pulling away at my pistol to make it show itself off to the bear. But it wouldn't, and the man shoved the pistol in his pocket and struck for a tree. He got up the tree just as the bear reached it and raised up along the trunk, with his mouth wide open. The man from Popover hollow threw his leg over a limb, and that threw the pistol out of his pocket. The pistol, all cocked as it was, struck right in the bear's wide-open mouth, and went on down before the bear could stop it. That was such a surprise to bruin that he trotted off and disappeared, something that the man's friend with the gun had done some

time before. "Of course, I was very much put out about losing my valued relic, but there was nothing to be done, and the man went home. The bear wasn't seen around any more, and by and by it was forgotten. Last week what should appear in one of my back fields but a big bear. I always had an idea I would like to kill a bear, and so I borrowed a gun and went gunning for this fellow. I came upon him suddenly be-fore he discovered me, and hauled up and sent a ball into him. Simultaneously with the report of my gun. I heard a dull, rumb ling report, and saw a big piece of the bear fly upward. Then came another report, followed by two more, and the bear was scattered around like autumn leaves. At first law. I was frightened, but in a few seconds the whole situation broke in upon me.
"'The bear that swallowed my pistol!' I

shouted. "And so it was. My rifle-ball had gone into the bear's stomach where the pistol was lying, and had hit the hammer with force enough to knock it down. The pistol felt in the humor and let itself go, with most disorganizing and disintegrating results to the bear. We had to gather the bear up with a shovel in corn baskets, but I found my much-prized pistol among the remains. It was a little rusty, but as full of snap as ever.'

There was silence in the circle, and by and by the stranger went to bed. Then the "If I hadn't thought that man was a liar I'd have asked him to have something before he went up."

LEARNING THE WORLD. Experiences of a Well-to-Do Young Farmer in Seeking a City Bride

Nals Wickstrom, a well-to-do farmer of Brunswick, Minn., thirty-five years of age, and Miss Carrie Anderson, a young and rather good-looking Scandinavian girl, who has been stopping with friends in East Minneapolis, are the parties in an interesting little confidence game of a very unusual Wickstrom has been tilling the soil at Brunswick for many years, and is now in comfortable circumstances. He conceived the idea of getting married a few days ago, and came to Minneapolis for that purpose. He was not acquainted in the city, but he imagined his cup of happiness would be full if he could wed a maiden of the city. Attired in his best suit of clothes he called at the intelligence office of Mrs. Mary A. McGinnis, 428 Hennepin avenue and in his blunt, granger-like way informed the lady in charge just what he was after. "I am here to get married, I have consid erable property, and can support a wife

Can you get me one? Mrs. McGinnis might have been startled y this rather remarkable interrogation, but a happy thought struck her. There was in that very room a young girl in search of employment. She was of mar-riageable age, and Mrs. McGinnis thought of marriageable disposition. But she was mistaken, as subsequent developments proved. The twain were introduced. The rural wife-seeker took a good look at his new-made acquaintance, and appearing to be well pleased with appearances he proposed at once. There was a smile and blush, and these were regarded as good signs by Wickstrom. A moment later and the blushing young girl had bowed her assent. The happy couple left the intelligence office to-gether. The prospective bride said she would need wedding clothes. Wickstrom had about \$75 or \$100, and he and his com panion went out and purchased a wedding outfit. The young fellow was so happy over his "catch" that he purchased several articles of jewelry with which to embellish the one of his choice. Then the two repaired to the home of the girl's friends, at lifth avenue northeast and Second street. It was agreed that the wedding occur yesterday. As evidence of her "sincerity" Miss Anderson took a gold ring from her finger and offered to place it on her lover's finger. But the jewel was not intended for so large a hand, and it remained in Miss Anderson's possession. Yesterday afternoon Wickstrom called. wreathed in smiles. But these smiles were exceedingly transi-tory. They faded away as soon as Wick-strom was informed that Miss Anderson had left the house and would probably not | at home. return. This was the burden of the honest fellow's plaint when he called to relate his unpleasant experience as a wife-hunter at police headquarters last evening. He had 5 left, but he had more knowledge of the world than ever before.

Ignorance Wants Company.

Memphis Avalancha Congressman Lawler, who introduced bill yesterday "to test the science of shor spelling," and to establish one hundred schools for that purpose, is the same states-man who writes photograph with two f's instead of p's. We have all heard of the fox who wanted the other foxes to have | There is trouble in the "heaven" recently | appliances and met their tails cut off so as to correspond with | inaugurated at Rockford, Ill., by the im-



ASKING.

"He stole from my bodice a rose.

My cheek was it's color the while;
But, ah! the sly rogue! He well knows,
Had he asked it, I must have said no."

"Yes, I remember that occasion. I was young then. I am not old now. I had not a pain nor an ache. My blood was pure and my cheeks showed its crimson. I was happy and healthy. But now, woe is me! I do not see a well day. I have these distressing dragging-down pains, this constant weakness, and I feel all the time worn and weary."

Tor all such sufferers, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a panacea of inestimable of the constant weakness.

As an invigorating tonic, it imparts ety and despondency.

Strength to the whole system. For overworked, "worn-out," debilitated teachers, Her Diseases," sent to any address, in plain,

ellets

SIZE

PELLETS.

ite Prescription is a panacea of inestimable functional and organic disease. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxi-

milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial

ierce's Dr. Pierce's Pellets
PURELY VEGETABLE!
PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to take.

One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a dose. Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels. 25 cents a vial, by druggists

THEY ARE BEAUTIES



THE CELEBRATED

SURREYS and BUGGIES, The largest and finest stock in the State. In all grades, styles and prices. See our stock before buying.

76 & 78 West Washington St. H. T. CONDE IMPLEMENT CO

his caudal stub, but this is probably the first instance of a legislator attempting to have his ignorance dignified as a science by

WOMEN'S DRESS.

An Ideal Gown Is One So Suitable as to Attract No Attention. An interesting woman professor in one of

the city medical coileges says of the sub-

ject on which professional women are so much and sometimes advisedly criticised: "I think the ideal dress for a woman in any public or official position is one that is so tine in material that it will mark her at once the lady, so quiet in coloring and per-fect in fashioning that no one will be able to tell five minutes after she is gone exactly what she did have on anyway. If you ask a person what a woman dressed in this manner wore, you will be likely to hear the person say in reply. 'Why, I don't know what her dress was, but she looked like a lady.' That is what I call good dressing. Then I would have it so simple that one would not leak out of place in it at breekfast but so look out of place in it at breakfast, but so elegant in its simplicity that one would be dinner if need be. I would always have about it somewhere a little feminine touch of brightness or dainty ornament. Something a man can't have, you know, for of all dresses I do despise it is those made in imitation of man's ugly attire. A woman is a woman still, whether she rocks her babies and embroiders tidies or mends broken bones and

comets, and there is no more reason in a woman's dressing like a man because she is a doctor than a man dressing like a woman because he is a milliner, and you know the greatest milliners in the world have always been men. In the matter of collars and cuffs I would forgive no untidiness. It doesn't take any longer to put on a clean collar than a soiled one, and as to hair, I would have it always becomingly arranged. You say such a dress is expensive, but here I differ with you, for such a dress supplies the place of two or three gowns, since it is appropriate to all occa-sions, and the time other women spend in deciding which to put on of their variety of gowns you can devote to adjusting yours

neatly and in order." Perhaps the wise woman's advice would not come amiss to a vast army of non-professional women of somewhat limited means who forget that good dressing means quality. not variety of gowns. Especially may this be said to be true of street gowns, of which another wise woman has said: "A perfect street gown is one you can wear to call on your laundress or to pay your respects to a queen," and it was a man who said of the duty one owed to personal attire: "I like always to dress as if I were going to have my portrait painted, or as if I were about to meet the lady who might be

In conclusion, for those who would dress correctly, no better rule can be given than appears in a quaint old book on etiquette which says: "Morning dress should be distinguished by its freshness and simplicity; evening dress by its richness and splen-

Self-Reliance Applauded.

Minneapolis Tribune. Instead of howling for help, Louisville has gone bravely to work to help herself. A very good example from the South, which could be imitated with profit in many parts of the North. Where there is widespread distress in sparsely settled communities outside aid should be sought and tendered quickly, but as a rule the "appeal for aid" and the professional solicitor too quickly follow a catastrophe that can be repaired

Its Value Appreciated.

New York Telegram. In Indianapolis a street-paving exhibi-tion, a strikingly original sort of show, was opened Tuesday. There is nothing more needed than progress in street and road-making in this country, and nothing will further such progress and arrest popular attention to the need more than the exibition now in progress, for which the

country owes Indianapolis thanks. Overdoing the Divinity Business. Nebraska Journal.

postor Schweinfurth. One of his converte concluded that if the leader of the movement could masquerade as the saviour of mankind, she could go him one better, and holdly came out announcing that she was, Eve, the mother of the human race. For her presumption she has been cast out of "heaven."

HOME DECORATION.

and Satin Chosen by Luxurious People for Wall Hangings. Frank Leslie's Weekly. Perhaps the newest of the recent "rages" in beautifying houses is that of wall coverings called hangings. Luxury looks over its shoulder now at wall-paper for the more elegant apartments of the house, even though at be silk finished and of great beauty. Damasks in two tones of one color, with a superb sheen and contrasting shadows in Renaissance and mediaval patterns, are not more stately for walls than are floral designs, such as Nile green with passion flowers of extreme size in silver white, and foliage of softest sage and olive tints; or huge azaleaes in pinkish pomegramite upon a darker tone, deepening to terracotta. Plain sating follov of effect, the English "Liberty" makes, with their peculiar metallic brilliancy and sinuous elegance, giving them great favor. The usual mode of using these satins is in shallow pleats, while the damasks, of extreme width and weight are applied smoothly. "Liberty" silks for wall hangings are monotones of color or are stamped with a design of flowers, foliage or arabesques of one color upon pale groundings, chiefly cream white. "Morris" chintzes for walls are either repped or stippled as to groundings, and have the pattern either outlined or solid. One may find every color, and many exquisite mixtures of color, in these fine fabrics, which are applied smoothly. A charming combination for a nursery has a pattern of delicately shaded flowers in wreaths and bunches, with a deep frieze in a single color, illustrating Moother Goose romances. For plain livingrooms a new jute textile is introduced. Favorite tones are delicate sage greens, tansand grays, with an almost impercepti-ble stripe of paler tone, and a small disper

This figure has the effect of hand work, and is usually grayish white. The New Theology and Immortality.

figure woven at intervals upon the surface.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in the April Forum. We no longer draw any sharp lines be-tween this world and the other world. We dismiss as a part of the dualism of the past the notion of a "long and dreary sleep," a fleshy resurrection, and a great gap between the dying and the rising again. Life is continuous; life is one; and death makes no break in it. The loss of an arm leaves the man unchanged; the other arm is lost, he is still unchanged; he falls, like John Carter, from a free, and dislocates, his neck, and lives for twenty years with no power of motion save in his head; but still he is John Carter. Life goes on uninterrupted. The body drops into the grave and dis-integrates altogether. Life still goes on uninterrupted. The dissolution of the whole body is no more than the dissolution of any part of it. The dogma that all hope of repentance necessarily ends at the grave we banish into the lum-ber-room which holds the other fragments of an abandoned dualism. As man goes out of our sight, such is he on the other side of the veil which hides him from us. It is by no accident that new theology men, while many of them refuse to accept the Andover hypothesis, everywhere, by an unconscious agreement, also refuse to accept the un-scriptural dogma of the decisive nature of this life's probation for every man; for that dogma belongs to that dualism which insists on breaking life into two dissevered hemispheres, time and eternity, this world and the other world. We know no such severance. We are now in eternity; this world and the other world are one.

Another Victory Over the Hated Rival.

New York isn't to have all the rich breachof-promise cases, after all. Miss Cora Davis is in the local courts with a claim for \$25,000 against dentist F. B. Merrill.

CITIZENS of Indianapolis are invited to call and examine the many apparatuses, appliances and methods of treatment at the